

KENDALL'S ADDRESS.—GEN. GREEN'S REPLY.

The great American merchant, in an address to the people of the United States, begging subscriptions of dollars and half dollars for his extra lies, endorses the slanders of Felix Grundy upon Gen. Harrison, thus showing his contempt for the intelligence of the people from whom he is asking alms. He says:

"A candidate for the Presidency is asking the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be governed, if elected. With his own consent, a committee is interposed between him and his countrymen, not to aid him in giving frank replies to their inquiries, but to cut off direct communication, and keep his opinions from the public. A free and intelligent people, whose precious right it is to ask and obtain the views of every man who seeks their suffrages, upon every topic appertaining to their government, are bluntly told that they shall not enjoy this right, but shall take a candidate for the presidency upon trust. They are asked to relax that 'eternal vigilance,' which is truly the price of liberty, and blindly submit themselves, if not to a 'king,' who can do no wrong, to a Chief Magistrate who assumes the attributes of irresponsibility, and surrounds himself with ministers, even before the crown of power has been placed on his head."

The annexed comments of Gen. Green, of the Baltimore Pilot, sets the matter in its true light, and puts the revilers of Gen. Harrison to utter and overwhelming shame:

The object of this is to create a belief that Gen. Harrison is unknown; that he has been nominated by those who are afraid to let his opinions be known, and that the committee of his friends will not permit him to answer enquiries relative to his opinions on public questions, and that in this he shrinks from the public scrutiny.

Now what was the course adopted by Gen. Jackson under similar circumstances? He not only refused to answer interrogatories intended to draw his name into the angry discussions connected with the Presidential question, but he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, expressly upon the ground that the Legislature of his State having put him in nomination, he could not subject himself to the imputation of improper motives, by participating in any of the questions agitated before the country, and expected to come before Congress. He was assailed then, as General Harrison now is, and it was charged that he declined to answer interrogatories put to him because he was afraid to commit himself on either side of pending questions, and especially of the tariff. This objection to General Jackson became so prominent, that notwithstanding a committee of his friends, consisting of John Overton, R. C. Foster, John Catron, G. W. Campbell, T. H. Claiborne, F. Robertson, Jno. Phillips, Jno. Shelby, Daniel Graham, Jesse Wharton, Isiah Nichol, Edward Ward, Wm. S. Lewis, Wm. White, Alfred Ball, had placed themselves between him and his interrogators, Governor Ray, of Indiana, and the Senate of that State, resolved to bring him out on the subject, and addressed him a letter, to which he replied as follows:

"HERMITAGE, February 29, 1829.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics.

The respect which I ascertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed.—But I will confess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to depart in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions on any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in eighteen hundred and twenty-four, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives."

He then refers the Governor to his former votes and his letter to Dr. Coleman, that were already before the public, for his opinions. Now what is the case of General Harrison? A convention of the people—not of office-holders, had placed his name before the country as a candidate. Upon consultation, they deemed it expedient that the issue should be made on the measures of the administration. Gen. Harrison's opinions and public services were known, and they resolved that it was best to make no new issue. An individual opposed to the nomination, knowing that such had been the advice of the Convention, and foreseeing that he would get no reply, addressed him a letter which was answered by a committee of his friends, frankly stating that General Harrison was before the country, in his opinions and character as known to the country, and that there was no occasion to reply to the interrogatories propounded to him, as they were already fully answered, and his opinion fully expressed. What is this but the case of General Jackson? In the one case, Mr. Kendall lauds General Jackson as the exemplar, and in the other, he denounces General Harrison because, under like circumstances, he, too, has done as General Jackson had done before him.

Who can read these extracts from General Jackson's letter, and compare the gross adulation of the parasite Kendall, in speaking of him, with his denunciation of General Harrison under like circumstances, and not feel indignant at the grossness of the attempt to mislead the public judgment, and the flagrant contempt for the public intelligence, manifested in making such a charge in the face of such facts?

But again, we call upon the people to vindicate their own intelligence, to spurn with the indignation it deserves, this attempt to mislead their judgment. Is it proper that General Harrison should answer the impertinent interrogatories of every pretender who assumes to question him? Upon what occasion, when it was proper that he should speak, has he withheld his opinion? Upon what question that the public desired to be informed, has he not spoken?

When and where has Mr. Van Buren responded to interrogatories under circumstances that General Harrison has refused to do so? And is it not respectful to the people themselves, and is not due to the character and honor of the country, that the candidates for the first office in their gift should preserve a dignified self respect? Or would you have him enter the list and canvass for it by means that would degrade the candidate and deprecate the office?

No, fellow-citizens, these are the tricks of an able and unprincipled editor. It is by such means, and a false clamor, that he would turn your attention from the unworthy and unfaithful agents who have abused your confidence—who, in the midst of profound peace, have cast the vessel of State on the breakers? Whose extravagance has beggared the Treasury, and whose example has made the departments of the government, legislative and executive, one festering mass of political corruption?

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

BY CYRIL C. CARY.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

Vol. I.—No. 14.

From the Madisonian, May 19, 1840.

One of the most favorable and conclusive things about this whole Presidential contest is that, since the nomination at Harrisburg, we have heard continually of political changes, and all those changes have been in favor of the Democratic Republican ticket, and invariably against the Federal Administration. The letter we append below, is from a gentleman recently attached to the Van Buren Federal party, who, like multitudes of others, has seen the error of his ways, frankly acknowledging it, and abandoning party for the country. If we mistake not, Dr. English is favorably known as a poet and contributor to periodical literature.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1840.
HON. N. P. TALLMADGE.

Sir—You have abandoned the support of the ruinous policy and corrupt measures which disgrace the present administration. Allow one who has followed your example, to address to you the reasons for his own secession, and those which induce thousands of the voters of Pennsylvania, to adopt the same course. I do this, not from any conviction of my own importance, but because I conceive, that a man who leaves a party with whom he has acted, because that party have forsaken the principles which formerly governed them, should not only give his reasons, but urge upon his countrymen to follow his example.

I shall oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren for many reasons. Among the most prominent I may state,

Firstly. His anti-republican manners and mode of living. His truckling and warring course, his want of energy, and absence of tact which renders him unfit to be the Executive of this great republic.

Secondly. Under his Administration, the public expenses have swelled to nearly four millions per annum; an amount not necessary to sustain the Government, but the greater part of which is in use to reward partisans and punish foes. To prove this, I take two among the thousands of facts, within my reach. First, the purchase of New Orleans at a high price and conveyed to the forests of Florida at a further enormous cost, a proceeding as sensible and as requisite as that of carrying a thrasher to Pottsville. Flour and provisions were purchased at high prices, and sold in Florida unto favorites, at an immense reduction. Are not these alone, even if the rest be cast aside, enough to stamp any Administration as reckless and corrupt?

Thirdly. By his inefficient diplomacy, and idiotic negotiations, he has enabled Great Britain to assume a hostile attitude, from which it is difficult for her to retreat; whereas, had he pursued the vigorous policy of his predecessor, our claims would, before this time, have been secured to us, and this shameful temporizing avoided.

Fourthly. During all the time that this boundary question has been in agitation, no method of defence against foreign invasion, has been adopted, no preparations made for the contingency of a war with a powerful nation, but the whole land is left open to a foe, who has tacit permission to burn and ravage our sea-ports and sea-coast towns, and ravage our Canada and Atlantic frontiers.

Fifthly. Because he adheres to the odious Sub-treasury bill, which places in his hands the appointment of the custodians of the public money, and subjects them to his removal; a power, which granted to any President, may be rendered a stupendous instrument of tyranny; a bill, the avowed object of which is to reduce the wages of labor, "that we may compete with Great Britain for the market of the world;" or, in other words, to reduce the reward of our mechanics toll down to the miserable pittance doled out to the workmen of Europe, a scene, which though it produce a scanty proportion of the necessities of life, denies him its comforts, and enables him to procure none of those luxuries, which in this country, from long use, are considered as necessary.

Either of the foregoing reasons are sufficient to induce any honest man to oppose the iron rule of Van Buren and his satellites. But when the whole are urged, and when the abuses which have crept in from time to time, have become incorporated with the Government, and are observable in all its actions, all must necessarily allow, that the downfall of this Administration can alone preserve our freedom.

Martin Van Buren need not depend upon the support of the key-stone State. Preferring to cast his vote away, rather than to support a man who Vice President, he was in 1836, rather he alternative than his choice. So odious had he become, that in 1838, a convention, numbering members to the amount of four thousand, assembled in Harrisburg for the purpose of nominating, in his stead, the gallant Stewart. This would have been done, had not emissaries from Washington entreated them to forbear, not for the sake of Van Buren, but least they should distract the party.—And the President may be assured, and rest certain in the assurance, that his crooked policy, and his crooked career, have produced no accession of popularity.

Of this letter you can make what use you think proper. I am ready for the conflict, and prepared for the war. Formerly, indeed, till within the last four months, an adherent to the Van Buren party, I desire to let the people know that an impartial and candid investigation has convinced me of my error. And though my nearest and dearest friends are in the ranks of this faction, though I feel to some extent a certain timidity, my conscience tells me I should sever the links which unite us. My allegiance is due alone to my country, and my devotion to my God.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The following just and eloquent remarks in relation to General Harrison will be found in the speech of Mr. Rariden, of Indiana, delivered in the House of Representatives. Mr. Rariden treats the subject in a striking and forcible manner. On the daily slanders of General Harrison read the extract below without a blush of conscious guilt!

"Sir, I have but a few words more to say, and I have done. I have but to allude to a great and good man whose life and character has been unconsciously dragged into the discussion of this bill by the friends of this Administration, in total absence of all connexion or relationship to its provisions. Why is this? Can no subject touching the monetary affairs of the nation be discussed in this House at this time by the friends of the Administration without throwing aspersions upon the fair fame of that venerated man who the people of this nation have designated to fill the highest office in their gift? We have heard his very name sneered at, his services derided, and his whole career of usefulness and glory made the subject of coarse jest and partisan raillery. Not only this, sir, but all manner of evil has been charged to him, and every offensive epithet attached to his name, from a tyrant directing the legislation of the country against the liberty of his fellow-man, up to the still more grave charge in party ethics of deliberately proposing the liberty of the African race at some future period.

"Now, sir, I only intend to say that it is not my purpose to enter upon his defence against any of those charges. I leave that People to whom he belongs, and whom he has long and faithfully served, and who throw around him a shield which will protect him from the fiercest assaults, though urged by those whose chance or the mistake of mankind has entitled them to seats on this floor. For my individual self, I consider him as occupying too

much space in this nation to justify a defence against any of them.

When those who revile and rail at him shall have enjoyed the confidence of as many good and great men as has Gen. Harrison—when a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, and an Adams again shall have set the seal of their approbation upon him—when they shall be endorsed to posterity by such names—when they shall have passed through as many high trusts with hands and names as pure, unstained, and unimpaired as has Harrison—when they shall have been designated by universal acclamation the most worthy to lead the armies of the nation to the nation's defence, as has Harrison—when millions of public money shall have passed through their hands without any having found its way to their private pockets, as with him—and when the nation shall rise up as with one common impulse, and place its seal of confidence and approval upon their whole life, as it has upon Harrison's—then, and not till then, will I lend a listening or credulous ear to these denunciations. Why, sir, should I not otherwise? What would our constituents, who are his neighbors, and who have known him intimately for more than thirty years, and many of whom have braved death and shared fields of death and glory with him say? They would ask me, Who are those gentlemen who have spoken so and thus of Gen. Harrison's fitness for high trusts? What have they done which entitles them to reverse the history of the past age, and sit in judgment upon the fathers of the republic, and consign them all to a doubtful fame? What satisfactory answer could I give? I know of none, I confess, that would satisfy them or justify me, in their estimation, for occupying the time of this House for one minute in resisting such imputations. I shall, therefore, avoid offending them in this way, and yield the floor."

THE PETTICOAT STORY—VERY PLAIN TALK.

From the Globe, May 20.

"I don't know where he would have stopped, if an old woman on the opposite side of the way had not, without intending any offence to the General, accidentally displayed a red petticoat out of a window."

From the Madisonian, May 23.

We give notice to the Globe that as often as this petticoat will appear in that delectable journal, the card of Gen. Murphy (Maj. Allen's General) will, make its appearance in the Madisonian. At this time we will preface it by a recent letter from the author of the card. It is dated May 2d, and is an answer to a letter addressed to Gen. Murphy by citizens of Erie, Pennsylvania.

"Gentlemen—The only candid and true statement of the matter that can be made is this; that the charge which was thus first made by Major Allen of the Senate of the United States, whilst he was a subordinate officer of my Brigade, is, and was, utterly and absolutely FALSE. It has no sort of foundation whatever. Such a thing never was done, never was intended to be done, and never entered into the heads or the hearts of the fair, virtuous and patriotic ladies of Chillicothe to do. It was a FALSEHOOD in the beginning. It was concocted and conceived as a falsehood; told and uttered as a falsehood—published as a falsehood—and republished as a FALSEHOOD, known to be false—received as false, and talked about as FALSE, all over the Union for years since it was uttered.

In a convention of this State, held in Columbus, not long after the publication of that falsehood, about 150 delegates (if my memory serve me as to the number) from this county, branded the charge as FALSE, and their solemn attestation was received and made part of the proceedings of the convention; and the oldest and most respectable of our citizens have done the same in their often published certificates.

And if you please, I refer you to the Ohio State Journal," (which I herewith enclose you) dated the 29th April, and to the extract contained, from the Boston Atlas, for a copy of the card published by me, immediately after the charge was made by Major Allen.

I trust, gentlemen, that this testimony will not only be satisfactory to you, but all honorable men to whom it may be made known.

With my best wishes for your welfare, I am, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,

W. T. MURPHY.

* MR. SENATOR ALLEN, OF OHIO.

The boys of Chillicothe, to this day, call Allen, of Ohio, "Petticoat Allen," for his rascally imputation against the ladies of that town, that they had sent General Harrison a petticoat. It was a LIE from beginning to end. At the late Cleveland celebration, the people of Ashland county, Ohio, carried in procession a huge corn-broom, around the handle of which was folded a red flannel petticoat, with the inscription—"Covering for Allen."

"TO MAJOR ALLEN."

Sir: I publish you as a LIAR and a SCOUNDREL, for having stated in a public assembly, at Columbus, on the 8th of January, 1836, that the ladies of Chillicothe voted Gen. Harrison a petticoat as a reward for his military prowess.

W. T. MURPHY.

NO JOHNSON, NO VAN BUREN.

The article which we copy below from a thorough going loco foco paper in Pennsylvania, shows that Col. Johnson's friends will not pass over in silence the act of the Convention in throwing him over board. Their cause was desperate enough in Pennsylvania before, and now without any prospect of success for their favorite we can hardly believe that much enthusiasm, in the coming contest, will be manifested for Mr. Van Buren.

MORE TREACHERY.—A faithful public servant laid upon the shelf by Southern intrigue and Northern craven heartedness.—It is with feelings of burning indignation that we notice the mean and political degradation of the so-called Democratic (but more properly office hunters') Convention held at Baltimore last week. It is time the independent press, of a true Democratic stamp, speak out, when a body of men, professing to speak the wishes of the Democracy of this Union, dare to hesitate when the question is between the gallant soldier and noble hearted patriot now filling the chair of the Vice Presidency, and some one of the many intriguing spirits who aim at displacing him. Where was the free spirit of old Pennsylvania—pledged to support his nomination—when that sneaking artifice was con-

played in the Convention to remove the danger which they feared would attend the support of the noble Johnson? Were our delegates afraid that the chivalry of the South would bolt? Is Pennsylvania to be considered an appendage to the political despotism of Tennessee and Alabama? Is Ohio, also, to be sold for Southern votes? Is Kentucky considered so certain for the enemy that we must insult her in the person of gallant son? Are Indiana and Illinois conceded to Harrison, that we dare to remove their gallant defender to make way for a Polk or a King? It is well for the Convention that Mississippi was not represented, or she would have spoken her rebuke in tones of thunder. But the conspirators must beware. The States of the Mississippi valley, that glorious belt of young giants, will not thus be imposed upon. New Hampshire, Arkansas, ay, and Pennsylvania, will teach these aspiring demagogues that it is one thing to plot, another to succeed. We feel that, with the name of Johnson, the cause of Martin Van Buren would have prospered; but (and let all mark the prediction) the Democratic Convention have placed a worm there that may eat away the vitals of success. We fear, even while we burn with shame; we doubt the future because what can the people think of measures which have for their guide, and leading object as well, to truckle at the footstool of Southern intolerance?

Richard M. Johnson is the choice of the Democratic party in all the States where the Democratic ticket can succeed. If then, he is not elected, neither can Martin Van Buren. Mark the assertion, fellow citizens, and remember it well when the ideas of November arrive!—Pittsburg Constitutional, (V. B.)

AMERICAN LABORERS WANT THE WAGES OF FREEMEN.

NOT THE PITANCE OF EUROPEAN SERFS AND WEST INDIAN NEGROES.

SUB TREASURY ARGUMENTS.

"Reduce the wages of labor."—[Calhoun. "You must reduce the value of property."—[Buchanan.

"Model the financial branch of your government after Cuba."—[Walker.

"Establish a system of collection, disbursement and safe keeping of the public money like that adopted in China."—[Globe.

"Establish a hard money government."—[Benton.

The Sub Treasury is now in operation, and will continue in operation through the years 1839 and 40, in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere."—[Cambridge.

"We must reduce labor low and bring things to their specie value."—[Senators Buchanan and Walker.

"To the Southern States—to the whole cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar growing region—now so grievously afflicted with the curses of the paper system—to all this region I would say, study the financial history of Holland, France, and Cuba. Follow their example emulate their solid, currency. Imitate them."

[Mr. Benton's speech, Jan. 16.

"To the other States I would say, do the like."

"I ardently desire to see this country in the same happy condition as the island of Cuba."

[Senator Walker.

REDUCTION OF WAGES DEMAND.—On the 24th inst. it was announced by the authorities at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, that the wages of mechanics and laborers in the employment of the Government must be reduced. Why is not "retrenchment" commenced among the aristocracy of office holders, instead of the democracy of laborers? The Government overlooks the big fish, as usual among the "dear lovers of the people" in order to strike at the minnows! They step the spile, while the money pours out at the bung hole. This is a sample of Democratic economy.

Vicksburg Virginian.

DEMOCRACY.

"MODERN DEMOCRACY" appears to be on the decline. From every section of the Union, defeat follows in its hideous train. VIRGINIA has escaped from its iron grasp, and she now appears before her sister States, redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled—occupying that proud and honorable station in the confederacy which she was distinguished, pre-eminently distinguished for in days of yore. We hail the times as propitious to the overthrow of a corrupt administration of the Federal Government, and to the utter obliteration of—not the pure principles of Democracy, but of that kind of "Democracy" modern in its origin, under the misrule of which this Union of Free, Sovereign, and Independent States, has been harassed, tortured, and brought to the very verge of a precipice of ruin.

With GEN. JACKSON commenced that state of affairs, which, apparently, progressive in its character, has continued to increase, until, at the termination of his administration, the country was destined to be cursed by one whom he had ordained to be his successor in office, upon a pledge to "follow in the footsteps" of his illustrious master. Well and truly has he carried out that pledge.—But MARTIN VAN BUREN is, notwithstanding, a doomed man. The hoarse ravings of his followers about their "Democracy," "Democratic principles," &c. throughout the States, or the "Seren song" of Union, in our own State, avail them for advantage ground no more. The people are rising in their strength, crying aloud for a change of rulers, and a change they will have.—Lulled no longer into a false sense of security by the use of names to deceive, they now look upon "modern Democracy" and "modern Democrats" with a species of horror. And well they may; for four more years of misrule and corruption, with Van Buren to "work the wires," and under the delusive cry of "Democracy," our Government, once our pride and our boast, would be deprived of every feature of Republican simplicity—that alone which has made it to be honored abroad, and to be beloved by every patriot at home.—Georgia Journal.

THE FARMER OF NORTH BEND.—The Louisville City Gazette says: "Some gentlemen a few days since visited the veteran Harrison, at his farm at North Bend, and found him, still in hand thrashing out wheat in his barn. This is the man whom officeholders and demagogues affect to despise. He is the people's man, for he is of them. He will threaten the idle magnates out of his magic, next November."

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The following comparison and remarks are made by the Florence Enquirer, an excellent and ably conducted neutral paper:

Gen. Harrison's Vote in 1836.—As a matter of interest at this time and also because it will be useful as a reference table with which to compare the returns of elections that have lately taken place, or are to take place before November, we give below a compilation of the votes cast for General Harrison, at the last Presidential election, in the fifteen States where tickets for him were run, in contrast with the votes for Mr. Van Buren in the same States:

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	15,929	22,000
New Hampshire,	6,229	18,722
Vermont,	20,090	14,039
Rhode Island,	2,710	2,865
Connecticut,	13,793	10,295
New York,	138,513	166,285
New Jersey,	29,302	23,841
Pennsylvania,	87,111	94,405
Delaware,	4,675	4,152
Maryland,	25,852	22,168
Kentucky,	33,025	33,445
Ohio,	105,495	90,948
Indiana,	41,281	35,668
Missouri,	7,837	10,995
Illinois,	14,953	18,095
Total,	532,502	580,502

In the above States, whilst the popular vote was only 27,821 in favor of Mr. Van Buren, (a proportion that should give but a electoral votes,) he obtained 45 electoral votes more than Gen. Harrison—owing to the fact that in States where the general ticket system of election prevails, the candidate who gets a bare majority of the popular vote, secures the whole electoral vote. The observer would well wish to note the small difference, in many of the above States, between the two candidates; and the fact that in others, which then gave Mr. Van Buren majorities, the "saber second thoughts" of the people have since brought them to repudiate his Administration.

Upon the whole, we can hardly resist the conclusion that Gen. Harrison's claims in 1836, like General Jackson's claims in 1824, were only postponed for four years.

THE WAR ON BUSINESS AND CREDIT.

One great source of the embarrassed and ruinous state of the business of the country, is the entire want of confidence in the national government. No commercial people ever did, or ever will flourish for any considerable period, if their government pursued an unstable, capricious fluctuating course, leaving the citizens entirely at a loss what calculations to make, or what expectations to entertain, respecting the prosecution of their concerns. But things have been in a much worse predicament in these United States. Our government, for eight or ten years past, have carried on a vindictive and destructive war against the prosperity of the country. And the effects of this hostility towards the highest and most important interests of the community, have been felt through all the pursuits and employments of men. Trade has not only been harassed and perplexed, but it is almost destroyed. So great has the change in this department of business been, that the income of the government arising from the ordinary source of their revenue, imposts and duties on merchandise,—instead of being abundant, and more than abundant, for all the common wants of the Treasury, is in a great measure exhausted and altogether insufficient for its daily necessities. Hence the constant resort to the administration of paper money, to loans, and a national debt, under the delusive name of Treasury Notes. And yet, notwithstanding all their vexatious and tortious measures, arising from this source, they still persist in the general system of expropriation, if we may use an expression which approaches pretty nearly to a bull; and thus far, instead of disclosing any symptoms of a disposition to relax in their miserable plan, they appear determined to persevere in their course, until the prosperity of the country is utterly destroyed.

The consequences of the projects and schemes of the administration are nearly as fatal to the interests of the country as they have been to its commerce and its revenue. Agriculture, although its products have been most abundant, has ceased to enrich those engaged in it. The price of everything produced by their labor is reduced so low as to hold out but little encouragement to the farmer to raise more than his family will consume. At the same time, the mechanics are greatly curtailed in their business, and for the most obvious cause—those who have in former times furnished them with opportunities to pursue their several trades, are now off from the means of paying them for their labor. Manufacturers are in the same condition. Their means and their inducements have failed, they have been obliged to dismiss those employed in their service, and they are under the necessity either of curtailing their works, or of stopping them altogether.

Now we enquire of every sensible observing individual in the community, who is not blindly and perversely bent upon promoting the ruin of the interests of a political party, at the expense of all others, whether they are prepared to submit tamely to such sacrifices and sufferings,—to see all the interests of the country prostrated, the constitution trampled under foot, and every thing that is sacred and useful in our institutions trampled in the dust, merely to gratify the inordinate ambition, and the insatiable desires, of a grasping politician—one who never considered an important service to his country, and who has never hesitated to be the tool for the station to which he has been promoted? What is there in his talents, character, or services, which entitles him to the country for such sacrifices as these? Is there any thing within the compass of his capacity, or principles, which can compensate the people of the United States for the destruction of their commercial prosperity, the prostration of their mechanical and manufacturing interests, the reduction of agricultural products, and the wages of labor? If there is—if the destruction of the currency, the ruin of mechanics, the embarrasment of manufacturers, the distress of the poorer but industrious class of citizens, is a reasonable remuneration for a bad administration, a corrupt system of political management, then the great body of the people will, in November next, elect men who will choose Martin Van Buren President of the United States, and entail such evils upon their posterity. If not, they will permit him to retire, on the 4th of March next, to the obscurity and insignificance from which he ought never to have been called forth, as the head of this great nation.

Gen. Harrison having declined to answer every scribbler amongst his adversaries who may think proper to catch him, has referred the immense correspondence thrust upon him to a committee of friends. This committee points to his opinions and speeches as the best exponent of his views; and because the General has thus acted, the Enquirer and other Power prints have opened their batteries of wit and ridicule upon him, for being in the "keeping of a committee."

These weapons may be easily foiled by the simple statement, that Gen. Jackson pursued precisely the same course.

Every one recollects the celebrated "White-washing Committee" of Nashville, who did the "Old Hero's" thinking and writing too. The Enquirer's wit, therefore, when indulged in reference to "writing," was rather unkindly towards the tenant of the Hermitage. In our next number we may find it convenient to answer the Enquirer on this subject by quotations from his own columns.—[Vermont.

THE ISSUE—ON THE CURRENCY.

We invite the calm attention of every friend of liberty to the following article from the Republican and the extract with which it concludes. Do not, we pray you, make up your mind in reference to the great question of the Presidency until you have fully read and fully reflected upon the momentous issues involved in the contest. Shall this be a free government—promotive of the interest of the great body of the People, or shall it be transformed into a Despotism for the benefit of office-holders alone!

THE SUBTREASURY.

The situation of the country at the present moment, we consider as the most critical that it has ever occupied since the organization of the government. To the charge of the present Congress, to all human appearance, is committed the destinies of our existing government—to that body it is apparently left to decree, whether it shall longer continue, or make way for one of another form; and the decision either way appears to be suspended upon the "chance of the die." Should the Sub-Treasury bill become a law, its death-knell will have been sounded; should that project experience defeat, the government is safe; but whether passed or defeated, the result will be carried by the most meagre majority. That bill has already passed the Senate, and in the House the Administration party are in the majority; and if the party there are unanimous in its favor, it will be passed; but if but two or three of the party oppose its passage, it will be barely defeated, but the country will be saved.

While nothing but the most specious sophistry can be advanced in support of the sub-treasury system, argument the most cogent and voluminous can be and has been, brought against it. The reduction of wages, the diminution of values, and the consequent augmentation of present indebtedness thereby affected, constitute but a small part of the evils that will be occasioned by the passage of this bill; for, in addition to these effects, the liberties of the country will be forever gone, unless retrieved by the people at the approaching Presidential election—which will be impossible if corruption can prevent it.

We do not remember to have seen a more concise, and at the same time a more forcible view of the certain effects of the system, presented within the same space, than is contained in the following extract from a speech delivered by Col. JAMES CAMPBELL, of Virginia, for many years Treasurer of the United States, one of the first financiers of the nation, and a statesman as well as a financier. We would respectfully recommend to every honest advocate of a sub-treasury, who is in search of truth, and whose mind is open to conviction. If a financial system may be productive of such baleful effects as are therein portrayed, brief, indeed, will be the period, after its introduction, before a succession, and that, perhaps, a family succession, will be fastened upon the American people, as firmly and as permanently, as ever was the Hapsburg, Bourbon, or Hanoverian dynasty upon the Austrian, French or English throne. Though, at present, the proposition of a standing army of 200,000 men appears to meet with but little countenance, then, there will be no obstacle in the way of such an enactment; and if, for a time, the high officers of the government should continue to be nominally elective, an army of volunteer voters can then, upon any emergency, be marched from a loyal to a disaffected State or district, and to carry the election every where, by majorities if that shall be deemed sufficient, but by a kind of compulsory acclamation, if desired.

It is now admitted on all hands